THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Munic—Dramatic Entertainment, Booth's Theatre—Humpty Dampty, Chickering Hall-Shakespearen Realings. Daty's New Theatre-The Royal Middy. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Pirate of Printanca Grand Opera House—A Strap of Paper, Haverly's Theatre—The Brook. Koster & Phal's Garden—Concert. Madison Square Theatre-line! Kirks New York Skating Bink-Medicon av., 18th and 19th ste New York Aquarium—Paristan Circus. Matines. Olympic Theatre—Streets of New York,

Park Theatre-Chawles. Standard Theatre-Havelia. San Francisca Minstrels-Love's Enjarance. Theatre Comique—Malligas Goard Surprise. Tony Pantor's Theatre—Valiety. Linion Square Theatre—The Poles Priend. Wallack's Theatre-The Shaughraun, Windsor Theatre-linfate Hill.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line ... Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line.... Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 0 50 Banking and Financial (after money article).

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line....

Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

n Sunday edition same rates as above.

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Are They Afraid Their Own Example Will Be Followed ?

Mr. CONKLING and the other Republican orators assign as one of the two chief reasons for supporting Gen. GRANT, that he would take the office if elected, and would not submit to be unlawfully deprived of it by his opponent.

This sort of argument appears a little out of place in the mouths of the Republicans. No Republican duly elected to the Presidency has ever been excluded from that office; and there is no reason for supposing that any duly elected Republican ever will be excluded from it.

The only candidate fairly elected President who has ever been prevented from entering upon the duties of his office is a Democrat named SAMURL J. TILDEN. He was excluded by the Republicans, aided by the folly and cowardice of certain weak-kneed men in his own party.

Every Republican ever elected and one Republican who was not elected have taken

possession of the office. We suspect the real meaning of Mr. Conk-LING and his allies to be, not that they want a candidate who will take possession if elected, but that they are determined to have an unscrupulous soldier who will seize possession even though not elected.

Shall They Escape Punishment?

If, after the exposures which have already been made in regard to the abuses of the star service and the favoritism shown to Ring contractors, the House of Representatives should proceed no further than to cut down the deficiency, the investigation, like others that have preceded it, would remain posure of corruption, or for public opinion.

Insensible to shame, protected by the erful party organization, they are wholly indifferent to what may be done or said in or out of Congress, provided they escape unharmed by the law. The investigation is not yet closed, but when it is finished and the plain facts are presented to the House, the question will necessarily come up as to what action shall be taken. The testimony will probably be referred to the Judiciary Committee to determine whether there is criminal prosecution. Delay will follow. of course, and delay in a case of this kind is

always dangerous to justice. The Democratic leaders want to close the Bession at the earliest practicable day. They know an impeachment trial is a tedious process, and as parties are divided in the Sen ate, it is difficult to obtain the two-thirds necessary for conviction, no matter how strong the case may be. That consideration will operate to some extent, and may be used as a cover for the indirect influences that are sure to be brought to bear on behalf of the accused parties.

If the other alternative should be adopted, of recommending a prosecution of the officials and sending the testimony to the Executive with that view, they would be turned over to a District Attorney and a court in full sympathy with the Fraudulent Administration. This course has been tried in similar cases heretofore, and always without good effect. Between these two methods, if there be the least disposition to leniency, the guilty may go free and continue to pursue their profitable business.

A case is now pending which Illustrates the effect of tardy procedure when justice demanded the quickest and the most exemplary penalty for a great crime. An investigation in the last Congress clearly and positively established the guilt of George F. SEWARD, present Minister to Pekin, for corruption in office as Consul at Shanghai. The testimony was overwhelming to prove that he had appropriated large sums of the public money to his personal use, and that he had colluded with his subordinate, BRAD-FORD, in falsifying the official records to carry on this systematic plunder.

His counsel was successful in obtaining delay at the close of that Congress, for reasons that will not bear strict scrutiny. Impeachment was thus prevented. Mr. EVARTS sent him back to Pekin to negotiate a new treaty, right in the face of all these developments, and he has remained there ever since, a disgraced representative of this Government, though in the full confidence of the Fraudulent Administration.

The papers in this case were long ago referred to a sub-committee of the Judiciary, of which Mr. New of Indiana is Chairman. It is urged that to reopen it with the object of impeaching SEWARD would involve large expense and lead to long delay. This is the best reason, such as it is, that has been given for a failure to compel him to answer before the Senate, as a court of Impeachment. Corruption will continue to flourish, as it has hitherto done, if crime is thus sheltered by the power which ought to exact its pun-Ishment. Investigations cannot be justified if, when they establish the guilt of public officers, their lights are suddenly extinguished, and the back door is opened for the escape of notorious criminals. It does not become any committee of the House to consider what the Senate may do in a certain

ility wherever it may belong. The cases of SEWARD and of the Post Office. Ringsters will be closely followed by the | Persia has recently accepted the allegiance public. And it will not go easy with any

case, if impeachment should be ordered.

requires, and to put the remaining respon-

throw the mantle of protection over the shoulders of men who rightfully ought now to be wearing the striped suits of convicts.

The Anglo-Afghan Settlement. The parcellation of Afghanistan, which was urged a month ago by Sir HENRY RAW-LINSON, has now, according to a late telegram, been proclaimed as the official programme of the Anglo-Indian Government. This arrangement is tantamount to a complete change of policy; but, examined in the light of the past year's experience, and in view of the relations believed to have been contracted with Persia, it appears to be the one practicable solution of the problem.

Heretofore it has been a guiding principle of Anglo-Indian diplomacy that the Afghan State should be maintained as strong as possible, and that all movements tending to partitions should be discountenanced. The course of events has rendered that policy no longer tenable. The resignation of YAKOOB Khan involved the virtual extinction of the BARUCKSYE dynasty, because no available member of his family was left who is in any way qualified to perform the work of governing the whole country. The disintegration of Afghanistan thus became a fact, and the English were constrained to deal with a tangled state of things, like that which existed in the land before Dost MOHAMMED brought a semblance of order out of chaos. There were never any elements of ethnic, geographical, or national cohesion; there was no bond but that of dynastic unity, and this has now been broken. Some scheme of segregation was accordingly imposed by the nature of the use, but there was ample room for foresight and astuteness in determining its provisions. Strategic and economical considerations had to be nicely balanced, for there are sections of the territory which had to be annexed at any cost, while there are other parts which, owing to the implacable hostility of their inhabitants, could not be permanently occupied without incessant and oner-

ous expenditure, and where, perhaps, the

end in view might be equally well attained

by a cheaper expedient.

In the first place, we observe that under the new programme of the Angle-Indian Government the Kurum, Khosh, and Khyber passes will become integral parts of India, and that in the latter defile the boundary line will include Jelalabad, to which the Punjab Railway will presently be extended. With this fortified outpost strongly garrisoned, British influence at Cabul ought to be permanently assured, and from this base, at all events, that city would be always open to assault. So much for the eastern frontier. The northeastern province, Badakshan, will also be annexed, not directly to India, however, but to the protected State of Cashmere, with which its Tajik population is in much closer sympathy than with the Afghans. The strategic importance of Badakshan to India may be estimated from the fact that it was made the specific apparage of the Crown Prince in BABER's original distribution of the frontier provinces. On the south it appears that a narrow strip of Afghan territory adjoining the Bolan Pass on the north will be incorporated with the Khanate of Khelat, over which England has for some time exercised a protectorate. This annexation of territory is required to a very imperfect proceeding. The incul-pated officials care nothing for mere ex-and to enable the garrison at that post to exert the same pressure upon Candahar as will be imposed on Cabul by Jelalabad. Thus

into which Eastern Afghanistan is to be

divided will be effectually bridled. This creation of two segregated States, with their respective capitals at Cabul and Candahar, is the salient feature of the projected settlement. Each of these Khanates will be organized on the model of the protected States of India; that is to say, the civil authority will be left to a native ruler, but care will be taken to secure his complete sufficient ground for impeachment or for dependency by selecting his troops from Mr. Wallack's refraining from voting, preparticular elements of the population, and providing them with British officers. In the Cabulese State, for instance, these levies will be drawn from the Hazarehs, who have shown themselves well disposed to the English, who, moreover, are Shiites, and estranged by religious enmities from the Ghilzai and Durani tribes men. In the Candahar district, on the other hand, the military forces will doubtless be partly recruited from the Beluchs of the frontier, and partly from the agricultural peasantry of Tajik stock, who detest the Afghan aristocracy, and who, under British training, may make good soldiers. We may add that in the southern province, nenceforth to be erected into a separate dependency, relatively little trouble is expected, since even the recent administrative arrangements, though only provisional, have worked tolerably well. According to Sir H. RAWLINSON, there is no reason why, in the course of a few years, Candahar should not be as easily and as profitably governed as the districts in the Indus Valley. It is not improbable that the ruler of this semi-independent State will be SHIR ALI Khan, the son of an old Candahar Sirdar, whom Gen. STEWART some time ago appointed Civil Governor of the province. The choice of a local sovereign for the belowlese country will be more difficult. It may be that this place will be conferred on VALU MORAMMED Khan, who is a relative of he late Ameer, and who has lately been named to an important office at Cabul by Gen. Roberts; or it may be that some arrangement will be made with MOHAMMED JAN and his puppet prince at Ghazni,

whereby, under proper guarantees, this representative of the old dynasty may be restored to a fraction of its former dominions. The disposition to be made of Herat is a matter of far-reaching import, and we can now see that the rumors of the past two weeks had ample foundation. It is now clear that England has virtually consented to cancel the article of the treaty of Paris relating to Herat, and that Persia's claim to incorporate the valley of the Herirud with her province of Korassan is henceforth to be allowed. Afghan Seistan, which, from a military point of view, must be regarded as a mere outwork of Herat, will also, it appears, become an integral part of Persian territory. This surrender of western Afghanistan to Persia wears the aspect of a master stroke of policy. Since the time of Napur Shah, Persia has never relinquished her pretensions to Herat; and it was England's resistance to her repeated demonstrations in this quarter that long nullified the influence of English envoys at Teheran. Henceforward, on the other hand, the interests of the two powers become identical, and obviously point to a defensive alliance against Russia. The value of Persian cooperation is plain, when we bear in mind that the unfriendly attitude of Their duty is to report what the testimony that power is credited by the Russians with the failure of their late expedition against the Turkomans. In connection with

the present news, it is worth noting that

of the principal Tekkeh chiefs of Morv.

wheels of justice, or, by evasion, seek to bly soon proceed to realize her claim to the Mery casis, unless, as a telegram from India in imates, it should be thought safer to mal a that district a semi-independent State 1 ider Anglo-Persian guarantee.

> It will be observed that the programme anno need by telegraph contains not a word abou. Afghan Turkistan. This section of SHIR ALI'S kingdom, lying between the Hindu Khoo h and the Oxus, has long been claimed by Be chara, and it may possibly be the intentic 1 of the Calcutta Government to detach t is frontier province as a sop to Russia. 'uch an arrangement, however, would bring Russian influence inconveniently near the new Afghan dependencies. This outlying district comprehends some places that have been strong outposts of Afghan power. Besides Balkh, there is Mymeneh, which is deemed the key of Herat, and Siripul, which commands the easiest passes to the upper plateau. According to Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, who could not have written more pertinently if he had seen the projected settlement a month ago, to abandon Afghan Turkistan in its entirety would be a serious blunder, rendering the Indian frontier almost as faulty as it was before.

Professional Detectives in Divorce Cases. It was a just and well-deserved rebuke to professional detectives in divorce cases that was administered on the occasion of refusing to confirm the report of the referee granting

a divorce in a case before him. There is reason to believe that many divorces have been obtained through the perjured testimony of detectives, who are often men utterly unworthy of belief, willing to swear to anything for pay. Few branches of the law are so replete in practice with fraud and false swearing as that of divorces. The refusal, on the same day, of Judge SEDOWICK to confirm the report of a referee in favor of a divorce in another case, and of Judge Dononue to grant a divorce in a case tried before the court and jury, may serve to mark a new era in which greater care is to be used in guarding against abuses in this branch of the law. It is a reform greatly needed.

Hugh J. Jewett.

The Syracuse Courie: earnestly brings forward the Hon, Hugh J Jewett, formerly of Ohlo, and now President of the Erle Railway Company, as a first-rate man for the Democracy to nominate as their candidate for

Mr. JEWETT would make a good President of the United States. He is an able, upright, and wise man, and sound on all the vital questions of the day. As a candidate he has many excellent qualities; and if he should be nominated by the National Democratic Convention, we shall support him as zealously as our esteemed Syracuse contempo-

rary can possibly do. The weak points in the movement for Mr. JEWETT are that he no longer lives in Ohio, but in New York; and that he is a railroad magnate. We suppose that in such a contest as the country is now entering upon, to be identified with any big railroad corporation must prove a source of weakness to a candidate, and not a source of strength.

Five Cent Fares.

After reading the report of the Legislative Committee on the Elevated Railroads in this city, no intelligent man can doubt that the fare should be reduced to a uniform rate of five cents.

The two Houses of the Legislature should so that the Governor may have the oppor tunity of signing it before the close of the present week.

Thanks to Messrs. BECK, EATON, DAVIS of West Virginia, and WITHERS, voting against Messrs, Blaing, Boots, and Windom, who were reenforced by Mr. Wallach, the Senate Committee on Appropriations has rejected the proposition to increase the star route grant to a million and a half. They have also, through fixed a preamble to the House bill, declaring that the deficiency was caused by disregarding the law which prohibits the expenditure of money in excess of appropriations—which is the sort of official rebuke that should go on record against Erring Brother KEY.

Mr. Logan continued vesterday his speech in opposition to the Firz John Pouren bill with \$60,000 in its belly. The rest of the Senate's work was routine. The House, after refusing consider Mr. Wood's refunding bill, listened o half a score of speeches culogizing the late Senator Houston.

It is not Charleston this time, but Kansas City, that is reported arming to resist the naonal authority. Late despatches mention that an expeditionary force has been organized for the invasion of the Indian Territory; and it is intimated, for HAYES's benefit, that if United States troops get in their way they will get hurt.

What a pity we haven't an Andrew Jackson in the White House to deal with these impudent swashbucklers!

Even the border rufflanism of 1854-55, odi ous as it was, was not so odious as is the fill usterism of 1880. The border rufflans had a political motive in invading Kansas. The filibusters are simply after their neighbors' property. If they break into the Indian Territory it will be from precisely the same motives that lead burglars to break into a dwelling house.

Out of 305 Republican weekly newspapers canvassed by a Washington advertising agency. 89 wanted to see GRANT nominated at Chicago and 216 proferred BLAINE. At the meeting of the Brooklyn Republican General Committee on Tuesday evening, a fulsome GRANT resolution was first hissed and then tabled, 52 to 28 Such incidents as these—and they are becoming pretty frequent-do not tally with the assumption that the Republican party is wild with onging for a third term of GRANT.

The Globe-Democrat makes the following positive statement:

"The fact is, that Gen. Grany is the first choice of arge majority of the Republican voters of the country If this be really the case, why is it that such extraordinary measures have been adopted in egard to the State Conventions of Pennsyl vania and New York? It is remarkable that the

majority of the Republicans should need to be

bulldozed. The Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL of Hartford has written a lecture, his theme being "A Russian Winter." While the Hon. Marshall JEWELL represented the United States near the person of the Czar, he gave numerous enter tainments that are still remembered for various reasons in St. Petersburg. As the Russian nobility are terrible fellows for champagne, these festivities must have cost him a great deal o money. It is only fair that he should get some of it back by lecturing about his experiences, if he can.

The Antioquia revolution, kindly postponed out of deference to M. DE LESSERS, has already passed successfully through two stages. It is a year since the last previous revolution in Colombia, so that long abstinence from this form of public excitement only throws into stronger light the late postponement of i out of compliment to the French engineer. The first stage consisted in an outbreak at Medellin. the capital of the State, where street fighting curred, resulting in the overthrow of Gen. RENJIFO, the Governor. RENJIFO had been an committee that may attempt to block the Under these circumstances she will proba- public at last autumn's election. He withdrew unsuccessful candidate for President of the re-

to his home at Call, leaving Papao Restrero in charge of the Government. Then came a sec-ond overturn, ousting RESTRETO, with Gen. Tono and Dr. Garran to make a new Government. How many other revolutions will occur is uncertain, and perhaps no longer important, as M. DE LESSEPS has transferred his operations to New York.

HAYES begins to-day the last year of his career as Fraudulent President.

Oleomargarine in Brooklyn shows a disposition to rest its defence against attack on disputing the validity of the law under which arrests are made. Meanwhile oleomargarine sovere statute just directed against its manufacture and sale, with heavy fines and imprisonments.

The Czar's substitute, Gen. MELIKOFF. has already entered upon the more delicate duties of his new position. A young fellow fired at him with a revolver, yesterday, but MELIKOFF lives to serve as target another day.

LE DUC tells LE FEVRE that he would like a permanent industrial palace, or exhibition building, a division of forestry, a division of meteorology, and a veterinary division, together with large additions to his division of seeds, his division of statistics, his division of botany, his division of entomology, and his divi-sion of microscopy. Considering that in one year from to-day his official head will be off. LE Duc is needlessly agitated for new divisions.

RED SHIRT and WHITE GHOST, who have driven a party of railroad surveyors from the Sioux reservation, have learned something from experience. They know that after the survey would come the ratiroad, and with the railroad would come stations, with the stations settlements, and then a war and land spoliation.

The repeal of the MOFFEET Bell-punch law, and the substitution of a license system, by the Virginia Legislature, gives a suggestive lesson upon the vagaries of liquor legislation. When the law was framed, it was hailed as the longsought solution of a vexed question; and now, after a brief trial, in the very State which intro-duced it, the law is repealed by a vote almost unanimous. Some States went through a like experience with the Maine Prohibitory law; others with the Local Option law.

Monday's Kentucky homicide appropriately occurred in Slaughterville,

How About a Pourth Term !

From the New York Pribane. The question of the expediency of a third term directly involves the expediency of a fourth term also. Gen. Grant had scarsely retired from the Fresidential chair before his closest personal and political friends began the demand, which has since grown so loud, for his return to the office. During all the years that have followed the American people have been kent wondering whether he desired, or would accept, a third election. A single word from him would have shown them just what they had to expect, but he did not choose to speak it. They know now that he is a candidate, because he makes no effort to check the efforts of his friends to nominate him. The silence of years remains unbroken.

ciends to nominate him. The silence of years emains unbroken. Let us suppose Gen. Grant nominated, electd, inaugurated. Does any one doubt that his ary would repeat itself? Can any one doubt not at the men who began the present agitation or a third term would, in due time, begin another for a fourth term? We should be told hat the emergency he had been placed in office o meet was not yet ended; that his work would is left unfinished if he were compelled to retire the end of one term. The absurd claim that is is the only "strong man" in a nation of freenen would be revived. Let any one who doubts his reflect that many men who are now in office. men would be revived. Let any one who doubts
this reflect that many men who are now in office,
and will be in office until March 4, 1881, owe their
places to Gen, Grant, (This is the secres strength
of the third-term movement.) Let it be remembered also that every man who is in office after
March 4, 1881, would owe his continuance in
office to President Grant. It would be astonishing, under these circumstances, if, with the
precedent of a third term already set, there
were not a loud cry for a fourth. Gratitude has
been defined on high authority to be "a lively
sense of favors to come."

ink not. Before the Chicago Convention meets let the Before the Chicago convention meets let income Beautifican party consider, in all soberness, whether they are ready to propose to the American people a fourth term for anybedy, or a fifth term, or an indefinite number of terms. And this question can be considered without butterness against the great soldier. No one can biame him for wanting all the honors he can get. He is not a George Washington, and there has been only one in American history. Grant would be wise or even safe.

The Essence of the Third Term Movement.

From the Community Pollablant. For years among a portion of our people, not wholly insembleaut in numbers, indeed, but really im-pertant in wealth and position, there has arisen a wish for a change in our term of government. Then are a multitude of people who are dissatisfied with the way our Democratic Republican machine works. These copie are weary of the many and aimless elections. They fear that our system of government will in the long run prove impossion to protect person and prop-erty. They would like to be rid of the everlasting politial excitements and uncertainties, which, in their opin ion, work disastrausly to business interests. They want a strong and permanent government, if possible, in the hands of a single person, who will make an end of all isagreeable contusion.

They know, naturally, that this could not come to pass all at once. Even the third and fourth election of Grant could not effect a change in the form of our government. But meanwhile the regular reelection of the same Prest dent would be the accessary introduction to the future transformation, it would be the beginning of the end. It apears to these people, not as their aim, but as the first step toward attaining their aim. But as the first step toward attaining their aim. They consider, there fore, that the absorbing at of that usage which limits the Fresidency to two terms would be an entering wedge, which would speedly be followed by other and similar deviations from the republican path. Therefore, they are so very much in favor of the third term.

These people calculate quire rightly that in all such revolutions it is only a one-simp of the first step. It is

evolutions it is only a question of the first step. It is only the first step that costs. Only the beginning is diffi-cult. That being once made, the rest often ishows of it-self. If the people become accustomed to one radical alteration, they will soon understand how to accustom hemselves to others. If the doctribes and example o the fathers of the republic come once into discredit, th ork of their hands will not endure much longer. name may still remain after the spirit and sobstance have been changed or slain. Such are the calculations of that element who, in the supposed interest of their own welfare and of quiet order, and safety, long for a transrmation in our government.

It is not difficult to surmise either why they perceive precisely in Gen. Grant the person fitted to realize their ishes. There are probably three main reasons for it: First-Gen. Grant is a soldier and a successful soldier. The faint-hearted element who despair of the republic seek for a strong arm, one that can check tomults, overthrow workingmen's riots, and cast the sword into the scale at contested elections. They fear that the country can no longer be ruled by the ballet alone, and believe that it would be better to give themselves up to the protection of a dreaded and resolute military man,

In the second place, they know from experience that Grant is not the man to be stopped in the attainment of an aim by proper considerations or constitutional scruples. He proved this repeatedly during his eight years administration. His manipulation of his favorite project, the sinuscation of san Domingo, and his use of the unit ary in the organization of Southern Legislatures, proved ufficiently that constitutional probabilisms or himitations were for him mere sale affairs, through which he would by no means allow himself to be himlered from following

out an appointed plan.

Thirdly, the particular predifection which led him almost tiways to cultivate only the friendship and acquaintance of rich people, wenthe good epinen of those who havey their property is endangered, by the abuses and excesses at our republican system. They so in then Grant a rescuer of secrety, like the First and Third Napoleon, who will courd them from the angulung red spectre of anarchy and erhaps even metalism. Grant is in their even the proctior and champion of the property owning class, which ersonally is to him the dearest and most worthy. He the sheet anchor to which they wish to attach themives. From him they expect the establishment and maintenance of the necessary order, quet, and safety, and they intend to resect him from seem to term, and in s way to accustom the people slowly and by degrees the continued rate of one person. The next move was

ment of our populations have busied themselves for years, and which now is to be slowly ripened. wonder, then, that the instinct of the masses of the people repels the third terms.

THE CONSPIRACY FOR THE THIRD TERM. The Original Compact Apparently Breaking

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Early in the winter Senators Don Cameron, Roscoe Conkling, John A. Logan, and Matt Carpenter entered into a compact to deliver to Gen. Grant the delegates from their respective States at the National Convention. In pursuance of this agreement Cameron took the lead by precipitating his State Convention upon the Republicans in the first week of February. So sudden mes the notice that the opponents of the third term did not recover from their bewilderment till the fifty-night delegates to Chicago in Iowa gets another hard blow in the shape of a | had been appointed and instructed to vote for Grant. This result was secured by extraordinary methods. In many instances delegates to the State Convention were chosen by County Committees instead of County Conventions, because the former were under the control of the machine, but the latter could not be run in its grooves; while all the contested sents-and they were numerous-were awarded to those who swore allegiance to Grant. The Convention was held at Harrisburg, the Cameronian lair, and Old Winnel at paid all his arts to aid the young Sachem in carrying through his prograinme. And yet, with these appliances, Cameron was able to control the Convention by a majority of only 20 in a total vote of 246, while several of the delegates are friends of Mr. Blaine, and will labor to undermine Grant all through the canvass at Chicago.

The victory of Mr. Conkling is of a like unsatisfactory and unsubstantial character. The State Convention was held three months and a half previous to the National Convention, amid the snows that always clothe the hills of Oneida in the depth of winter. Those Grant delegates whose title to seats rested on snap judgments were allowed to retain them, while the Blaine contestants were thrust out into the cold. The cause of Grant was well managed on the floor of the Convention, but the lead on the side of the opposition fell into unskilful hands. The throttle valve of the machine was drawn, and a full head of steam let on. The whole power of the State administration, with the tremendous pressure of its undistributed patronage, was brought to bear upon weak and wavering delegates. But, in spite of all this, the representatives from the Republican strongholds in the State voted against Grant, and he was only saved from utter defeat in the Convention by the machine delegates from New York and Brooklyn, where the regular Democratic maority is about 70,000. And so it turned out that in a Convention of 410 members the third term escaped shipwreck by the meagre majority of 37, while some eighteen or twenty of the delagates to Chicago are heartily opposed to the

nomination of Grant. And how fares it with Logan and Carpenter? According to the compact, their Conventions were to have been held by the middle of March. Illinois is a large State, and Logan is a light weight. The Republican State Committee has been in session, and resolved to call their Convention in the latter days of May. Logan therefore cannot deliver the merchandise. Carpenter is getting along no better in Wisconsin. The great mass of the Republicans refuse to bow their necks to the Grant yoke, and the State olds fair to send a Blaine delegation to Chicago. Meanwhile the Grant boom seems to be getting out of breath and coming to a hait.

SECOR ROBESON'S ROBBERIES,

How One of Grant's Cablact Officers Plus dered the Treasury. From the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—An exhibition of most disgraceful misconduct of a Government officer is promised in a report which will come to the Senate in a few days from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in answer to a memorial of shipbuilders, praying that Congress make appropriations at this session for the completion of the ironelad monitors Amphitrits and Monadock, respectively. As previously stated by Senater McPherson, Chairman of the Committee, to the Times' correspondent, these memorials will be made the basis of a report upon the condition of the Amphitrite, Miantonomon, Monadock, set Ferror, four third-rate screw on the 3d of March, one day before, as he knew, his term of office would expire, and he would have to vacate the office of Secretary of the Navy and these are the very authorizations or pretended contracts which Mr. Thompson suspended on the 16th of March, 1877, as one of his first official acts as Secretary of the Navy.

These four cases are bad enough as they appear by the naked statement of facts; but the worst possible exhibition of gross kinorance and calgadic carciessness (if nothing worse) is found in the case of the Puritan. This is worse than the other four cases only because more is known about it than about the others. Three distinct examinations of this vessel were made, the first two of which were by regularly organized navil beards of survey, and the third by two abio naval officers. All three of these agreed as to the unfilness of the vessel for service, and the reports of the boards of survey show that it would be sheer folly to build the vessel according to the original plans or the subsequent changes made therein, and also that even after making a reduction of 37 per cent, of her armor (which, it should be been follow the water line. The third experiments of the boards of the boards of the bow the water line. The third experiments of the properties of the constructor John Lemball and Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, whose professional opinions and judgments were called for by Serviery Thompson on the following points: Were such plans and specifications properly drawn, and atthe proper time, and so as first, to secure an efficient and complete vessel of war of that class; second, so as to guard and protect the interest of the Government; and, third, will said vessel, built according to the original plans and specifications or subsequent changes made therein, prove an efficient one? equent changes made therein, prove an entone?"

ing to the original plans and specifications, or subsequent changes made therein, prove an efficient one?"

In answer to those instructions, Messrs, Lenthall and Isherwood made a long and highly interesting report, samming up their conclusions as follows: 1. Neither plans nor specifications were drawn for the construction of the new Paritan, nor were any measures adopted to ascertain whether, when built, she would sink or swim. The fathure or success of a first-class national iron-clad was thus left to the highest and the inches and the inshed as contemplated, is a total failure; nor can any changes now practicable make her efficient—meaning, by that term, on equality with foreign fromelads of the same size and type, 3. No measures were taken to protect the Government interest, either in the cost of building the vessel or in securing efficiency for her when built. Uninvited proposals were made by the contractor in the absences of plans, specifications, or any definition of the kind, quantity, or quality of the work to be done, to build an undescribed vessel for a stipulated round sum of money; and such preposals were at oncease-spited, without inquiry, competition, or any provisions guarding the interest of the Government. The general satement that the new Puritan was to be like a smaller class of vessels was far from being safficient to either indicate the details of construction or to measure the quantity of work. Such a statement, in fact, only showed that two classes of vessels were to be made of the same type, and no competent person would have allowed the commencement of a national iron-fail of such dimensions and cost without study and preparation of every point; nor would any officer of the Government, earchal of its interest have contracted for such a vessel, except after a public competition. The manner in which the new Portan was built is a flagrant exhibition of gress ignorance and culpation are eached to a dimensional and each a vessel, except after a public competition, at hother than a manner in although seemingly complete in made strong by the fact that this new Purdan which has already cost the Government nearly \$1.50,000, is what curports to be a reduct vessel. The original Purian was built in 1863, but not quite finished, and during Mr. Robeson's term an order was given to reduct her. She had already cost more than \$1.500,000, and was far befor as a vessel than bor now unfinished names use, but she was broken up and shed as old material, to be reworked for rebuilding this material bringing only \$28,000.

PARTISANSHIP ON THE BENCH.

Decisions by the Republican Supreme Court that Excite Attention.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Rives and Cole political cases have created considerable discussion among Congressmen. It is more apparent than ever that the court is bitterly partisan, and will divide on all political questions according to the political prejudices of its members. Recent decisions in certain railroad members. Recent decisions in certain railroad cases have caused much comment as to the influences which are alleged to have weight with certain Justices. Lawyers who constantly practise lefore the court boast of being able to tell in advance how the court will divide on questions where certain great interests are involved. A proposal has been broached to introduce a bill in Congress increasing the number of Justices to fifteen. The Democrate generally copose the basings of such a bill until after the next election. They wish, in the event the bill becomes a law, that the Justices shall be named by a Democratic President. Others favor the immediate enactment of the law, permitting Hayes to make the appointments, and allowing the Senate to reject the nomination of partisans.

SHERMAN'S SILVER DOLLAR.

As Anxious Now to be Rid of It as He Once was to Have It. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- John Sherman is

as anxious now for the repeal of the act authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar as he was for its passage two years ago. Then he was of opinion that gold, greenbacks, and silver would circulate at par on an equality. Now he is convinced that silver coinage is ty. Now he is convinced that silver coinage is dangerous to the presence of gold in the country. The alarm was sounded in the Cabinet meeting to-day, when Sherman said that so many standard silver dollars were being coined and so few circulated that the Treasury silver reserve is increasing rapidly, and the gold reserve is decreasing with corresponding rapidity. Mr. Sherman complained of the silver certificates. People to whom silver is paid domand these certificates instead. Persons in San Francisco and the West, instead of transsporting silver to New York, obtain erthicates and mail them to their correspondents. The expense of gold transportation is thus thrown upon the department. Mr. Sherman to-day said that he was afraid the United States would ultimately be forced into a single silver standard.

THE VENEZUELA AWARDS,

Claimants Clamoring for the Money and Ven-exuela Protesting Against its Distribution.

Washington, March 1.-About six weeks ago a resolution was passed by the Senate directing Win, M. Evarts to forward to Congress all the information in rossession of the State Department relating to the Venezuela awards. There has been great complaint on the part of the representatives of the Venezuelan Government here of Mr. Evarts's dilatoriness in acting upon the Venezuelan cases. There is on deposit in the Treasury about eight per cent, of the total amount of the award made by the cid Commission. The persons whose claims were allowed by the cid Commission have been claimering for months for the prograte distribution of this money. The Venezueian Government, claiming that the decisions of the mixel Commission were fraudulent, protests against the distribution of this money until after a new commission shall cass upon the validity of the claims. It is understood that Mr. Evarts, in transmitting to the Senate the information called for by the resolution, will ask Congress to direct him how to distribute the portion of the award in his possession. This request is made because Congress has repealed the act of 1873 declaring the awards of the old commission to be flaat. the total amount of the award made by the

Pensions Due to Veterans of 1813. In 1818 the Legislature passed a law to pay

the soldiers of the war of 1812 for their clothing, arms, and equipments furnished by theinselves during that war. The officers not being included, it was not pronulgated, and only a lew around Albany were paid. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.-An exhibition of The law remained interested on the statute book, and was discovered by the late Col. W. Haight, who went to work making out claims against the State. The Legislature appointed Commissioners who, with the Adjutant-

NEWBURGH, March 2 .- The elections for Supervisors in this county occurred to-day, and in several of the towns the singular spectacle of two brothers running against each other was presented. In linchands, Jerry Drew, the present Supervisor, and recently appointed Harbor Naster by Gov. Cornell, is pitted against his brether, John Drew, a liveryman and a bemocrat. In Crawford, which has been represented for ever twenty years by Darnel Thompson. Frequent of the Midd clown and Crawford, which has been represented for ever twenty years by Darnel Thompson. Frequent of the Midd clown and Crawford Entread that in the Midd clown and Crawford Entread that has been renominated, has his brether, Robert M. Thompson, allowing Goshen, the Republicans, being in the minority in the form, involved interests before it have been dead of the first with the Robert M. Thompson, a brother Robert Democrats with neutrinia David H. Thompson, a brother bemocrats with neutrinia David H. Thompson, a brother of Charles. This context which has across the on that terms with sent often Charles and Dan Thompson of Charles. This context will be a very hitter one, as Cleaves and David and reported to be on bast terms with sent often. Charles and Dan Thompson of Charles with sent often close to the Board was that the case of the Charles and Dan Thompson of Charles a nornted Harbor Master by Gov. Cornell, is pitted against

Concerted Movement to Invade Indian Terri-

tory. Kansas Ciry, March 3.—Intense excitement prevailed here last night in consequence of a report that the United States Attorney is directed to read the Presi-dent's preclamation at the Okslahema meeting in the Merchants Exchange to-day, Last night great prepara-tions were made for the meeting. Speeches were made by tot. Rondingt, ex-Representance. Frankin, Gen. hy viol. Rondinot, ex Representance Frankin, Gen. Biart Stinge Clark, and others. Companies are excantacted here and there are concerted measures for a foray. The people are unantmonely in layor of Senatur Vestabil, but they are bound to go into the Ferritory at all hazards. Froms are scattered along the frontier, but learning who come to Kanene City resterilay any that they can but 2,000 men on the march at three days induce. There is fear of bloodshed unless the President's order is modified so as to allow settlers to go upon the ceded lands.

Porty Acres in Indiana.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have forty acres of land in the State of Indians. I want to give some worthy person the use of it, and I ask nothing for a number of years but the payment of the uses. If some of the industrinus traines of New York quite the scattered over the Western States, it would be better for both city and country.

Mas Shak.

The Watchman Heard From. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply

to the communication of "Miss. L. M. S." in yesterday's Sex. I have to say first lem the authorized watchman at Nineteenth street from the sufficient watchman at Determine the second street of 1952 P. M. of the date, and that no woman was insulted by any years where the New York, March 3. Thursas Entite, Watchman.

The Kind of Brides they have in St. Louis,

The bride, a blonde of superb fluure and no-te presence, whose taste in dress is of more than local lock looked this such queen sto is in her steam week-ling take of one white such. Such with that simplicity otable with tranclegance, its shiring her a deep toble from beneath the position we time long court train, unmarred by from politicant, also of satin, was relieved from plainof the Weater, bringled in one web that a traceries of duchesse and the more comseline, with its postillen back and pointed front, t heart shared in the coreage and fluished with a late, which were organic.
World cannot confer this tople, which was marvel-bully bearing and the order conduct in the memory of her friends a visit of rary perfection.

A Conclusive Theological Work Announced.

SUNBEAMS.

-Over 1,000,000 tons of ice have been see cured on the Kennebec River and adjacent ponds -Lord Salisbury has been seriously pulled down by an outbreak of Roman tever, a disease he contracted a number of years ago.

-Up to 1811 the London theatres were closed for dramatic performances on Wednesiays and Pridays in Lent. They are closed now only on Ash Wed-nesday and Good Friday.

-Mrs. Schweintzeame from Germany sew eral years 250, leaving Kasthelian bahind; but Kasthchen recently arrived, and the meeting at a Prusburgh railroad station was deeply affecting. Karthehen is seat, -Father Lowery has got himself into hot

water in Cohoes by preaching against the strike of the hands in the cotton and woollen mills. The strikers sent a committee to tell him that they regarded him as a min ion of the mill owners -The experiment of a summer theatrenot a makeshift place of light entertainment, but a haid-some establishment with the best dramatic performances

-is likely to be made this year at Nantasket Beach of Revere Beach, near Boston, -At the Shrove Tuesday celebration, in the Duclis Mansion Heuse, the Lasty Mayoress tussed a paneake before the company. She folled in her first at-

empt, and, according to a time-honored custom, forfatt ed a sovereign to the head cook. -The Italian Government, alarmed at the increase in the emigration from the Pennsula to an average of fully 130,000 persons annually, has a ned a

measures" to stop the stream than hitherto adopted. -A performance of "The Sea Cadet," a translation of "Der Seecadet," from which "The floyal Middy" is also taken, was stopped in Pailadelphia by an injunction. The German author sarewdly retrained from

publishing his work in his own country, and can there fore protest it here. -Some sanitary reforms are really being effected in Memphis. All the rotten wood a vennent, which is believed to hold the germs of yellow fever, is being replaced by stone; a new system of sewerage will be completed before hot weather, and the Health Board

esses greater powers than herets -The famous museum of Boulag, in which so many interesting remains of ancient Egypt are pre-served, is threatened with destruction. The Nile has already begun to undermine its walls, although a few years

ago an attempt was made to divert the current by cur-rounding the building with a solid atone embandment, —Formerly, English shops of all descriptions had signs, although nowadays they are only borne by public houses. Longmans, the great publisher, had, in 1730, the sign of the Ship and Black Swan, Wester Hours, one of the chief banking houses in Lordon, sin carry their old sign above the door of their spiendid co tablishment in Fleet street.

-To convince his Mohammedan neighbors of his friendly feeling, the Czar has granted them perintsulon to erect a mosque at St. Petersburg. It will Newski Perspective in Telerance street, where there are already a number or edifices belonging to religious toler ated nowhere else in the country.

-On the 15th of June last the total popus lation of Bosnia and Herzegovina amounted to 1,142,147 persons, of whom 500,026 were males and 543,121 branies. Of the total 1,142,147 mes, women, and children, 442,506 are Mohammedans, 487,022 belong to the Greek Church, 208,850 are Roman Catholics, 3,426 are Jews, and 24 belong to other religious persuasions. -The total population of Greece is 1,579,

OCO souls, against 1,457,000 in 1670. The increase per an-num has accordingly been 1,00 per cent. From 1800 to

1870 the amount increase was I per cent. The official report hence draws the conclusion that national prosperity is augmenting, but it is very probable that the latest census was more thorough than its prede--The Voltaire asserts that Don Francis of Assist, ex-King of Spain, could not be induced to go to Madrid on the occasion of Alphonso's marriage with Mercedes, the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, except by the payment of a large sum of money by the

latter. It now transpires that it cost a still larger sum to

keep him away from Madrid on the occasion of the second marriage of his son.

"M, E." writes from Philadelphia to a London periodical that when a child he saw in burhoge ton County, N. J., a tree, the trunk of which had divided into two parts, which rejoined a short distance also we. Through the opening created it was customers to paid reptured children, in the beller that they would thereby be cured. It appears from "White's Selborne" that the

custom was in vogue in his parish. -Germany continues to be flooded with pamphicis in behalf of or against the Jows. A Silesian clergyman, Herr Gruber, has just published a village recommending conciliation and peace. It is desicated to the Crown Prince, who writes to the our pamighiet, "Christians and Jews" has afforded not great satisfaction. I thank you for it and desire and hope that your words of peace may make their was deeply into the

-Mr. Barker of Brown County, Ill., seeing his two female country approaching, and localarly;
"I'll give them a sainte." Drawing a revolver, he three
his hand back over his head and builted the trigger. The first shot struck Parker's under in the head, and he will dead. The young man didn't see this result of his first salute and fired again. This time he hit a young mas, who stood near his uncle, and he died in forty minutes. Barker was arrested and will be tried for murde -Collette and Jeannine, Alexandre Du-

the girls. "I wish to marry an ideat," she region! "and the translets, I am same some day or other to uset a greater thirt than he, and perceive that I have been too masty in my choice." "Don't be adapted, sister "rejoined Jeannine, " you will never meet a greater material than the man who will marry you."

-George Mallory ate a hearty meal at a Virginia city restaurant, and, laying the fall for \$1.30 cm the cashier's desk, said that he couldn't pay it, for the good reason that he had no money. The proper for said: "Saw up that load of wood you we in front of the door and I'll call it square." Mallory walked out into the street and coully invited a crowd to see "the becest fed in the State"—meaning the man who wanted him to work for a neal aircady eaten. Thereupon the castourabless down, pounded him with a cane, and finally shot bits.

-The French dressmakers in London have come out in a strong protest against the link pipe in-troduced by the Duckers of Maribbrough at the frish court, and partially introduced at the queen's drawing-roun by the advocacy of a benevicial Maribusti-The given objection to frish popula, as a legal to the Mane. Maintainia, resides in the marrow which of the staff, it is soft and furthers beyond all comparison with the public of Lyons make. "It is exquisite in tone and color," says Mme. Mantallin, "but cuts to wastern in its narrow-ness, and Euglish milialis are not like the Firnati-they do not love extravagance in dress." The Figure manufacturers have been enabled to make their still, instruins article aimpet double the width of the Irish modifi.

-Feb. 17 was the sixty-third anniversary of the Netherlands, see Princess Linua of Walders Pre-mont, attained her majority in August last, and the only same remaining of the King's former marriage is frince Alexander of the Notheriamia now do tacto Prince of Orange and beir apparent to the throne. Primes Ascan-der is in his 19th year; he has recently, both in newspapera and pamphiets, admitted his minimity to take part in any affairs of State, and scrious apprehensions are tertained in Halland that the Orange Nassau Symanf will shortly die out. -East Hartford has a Mr. Goodwin who

believes that legislature sight not to be deathcade on the railroads. He is a stockholder in the New Haven 2006 road, and as each fas appead for an injunction cestrains ing the officers from issuing free passes to members of the Connecticut Legislature. Three members he of sales connecticut Legislature. Three members he of said as witnesses, lestified that they used posses. Proceed Watrous said: "My own malgories was shall be emgaged in operating the road should pay their face. As for members of the Legislature, with the said. members of the Legislature, with their high outto perform, they are very inadequately patitude and paid. A little concession to them, without learness of trains or much expense, will do no harm. Besides till, I want those people who have got the power to an knife to my throat to feel kindly toward me. The dor-ernor, for years past, has always had an annual of some all roads in the State. It is State practice every him as

-The Kolnische Zeitung publishes an interesting paragraph on the question of Shylork's Instant.
According to the writer, Gregorio Lett, the hours her of years before the probable data of the presenting of Shakespoars's play, a Boman merchant majord Past Maria Scotlis, agood Calling the since, bases to the Francis Brake has computed and Domitica. It consists the news to a Jewish Trailer, Square results as a since Thomas F. Grady, an ex-Assemblyman, from the records and the literature of the Constitution and the first and the second between the control of the Constitution and the control of the Constitution and the Constitution a